

THORNYCROFT

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LIMITED.

SHIPBUILDERS AND ENGINEERS.

LONDON, SOUTHAMPTON AND BASINGSTOKE.

Shanghai Office: 10, Kiukiang Road.

15 B.H.P. 30 B.H.P. 50 B.H.P. Engines
in Stock

For quotation apply—

SHANGHAI OFFICE.

BURBERRY'S

We have just received a large new consignment of "Burberry" Raincoats in several styles and pleasing colourings, and we shall be pleased if you will call and inspect them.

Quality, Style, Fit are all embodied in a "Burberry," but there is no need for us to praise "Burberry"; everybody knows a "Burberry" Raincoat is the very best obtainable.

"Burberry" Raincoats

\$90, \$105, \$120 & \$140 each.

MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.,

Men's Wear Specialists,
16, Des Vaux Rd. Phone 29.

BY APPOINTMENT

Apollinaris

NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

Since its foundation in 1872, the Apollinaris business has

ALWAYS BEEN BRITISH-OWNED.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LTD.

Obtainable in Quarts, Pints & Splits at

HONGKONG HOTEL.

WING ON CO.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

SINCERE CO.

EMPRESS STORE, Kowloon,
and all the Leading Clubs & Stores.

Sold by

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. GILLARD & CO.

HAVE GREAT PLEASURE

in informing the

PUBLIC

that they have just received

THE WARRANT OF APPOINTMENT

AS

SAUCE and PICKLE MAKERS

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

THESE SAUCES and PICKLES

May be obtained from

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

and

All other Stores.

SHOULD THEY BE UNOBTAINABLE FROM YOUR DEALER,
PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

Tel. 633.

THE SITUATION IN MONGOLIA STRONG NOTE TO CHINA BY FAR EASTERN REPUBLIC.

PEKING, July 10th.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Far Eastern Republic, Mr. Yourin, has delivered the following note to the Chinese Government, in regard to Mongolia:

After being driven from the territory of the Far Eastern Republic by the population of Transbaikalia, the robber bands of Semenov and Ungern and other criminals headed by many of their leaders crossed into Chinese territory where they have found permanent and secure asylum. Some of them, despite repeated protests of the Government of the Far Eastern Republic, were, with the assistance of the Chinese authorities, sent from Manchuria to the Maritime Province, where they have renewed their criminal activities against the people. Others remained in Chinese territory and concentrating in districts bordering on the Far Eastern Republic, they have not only continued to threaten the safety of the people of the Far Eastern Republic but are at the present time engaged in predatory invasions of the territory of the Far Eastern Republic. Lately, armed groups of so-called Ungern detachments have begun to cross into the territory of the Far Eastern Republic in the districts bordering on Mongolia and Manchuria and have begun terrorizing the population in these districts, causing bloody collisions. Meanwhile in the same districts airplanes which we have reason to believe belong to the robber bands of Ungern have been crossing from the territory of China into the Far Eastern Republic. The Far Eastern Republic through its representatives has repeatedly drawn the attention of the Chinese Government to the fact that the seemingly independent activities of Ungern's bands are simply the execution of the usual criminal schemes and plots of Ataman Semenov and his men. That these warnings have not been unwarranted can be irrefutably proved by the order of Baron Ungern issued at Urga on May 15th and captured from the second Amursky cavalry regiment by forces of the Far Eastern Republic, during fighting at Troitskosavsk. The order literally reads as follows:—

In the beginning of June, Ataman Semenov will launch an offensive either with or without the support of Japanese forces. I submit to Semenov. In the meantime, notwithstanding these repeated warnings, agents of Semenov have not only been allowed to organize in safety and plan their plots in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Harbin, Manchuria, Urga, and other places, but in order to facilitate their conspiracy against China and pursue their destructive activities against the Far Eastern Republic under the guise of officials in the service of the Chinese Government have been successful in obtaining appointments under the Chinese Government. The above-mentioned circumstances, constituting violation of international law, threatened the property and personal rights of the population of the Far Eastern Republic. The Far Eastern Republic has repeatedly declared its sincere and constant desire for peaceful and friendly intercourse with neighboring Chinese people on a basis of justice and mutual respect, and has expressed this aspiration not only in words but also by a number of acts and measures directed mainly towards the inviolable and strict protection of Chinese residing in the territory of the Far Eastern Republic, as recognized in international relations. Therefore, the Government of the Far Eastern Republic has every reason to expect from the Chinese Government a similar attitude towards Russian people in the Far East whom the Government of the Far Eastern Republic represents.

The above-mentioned facts, however, prove the existence of a quite contrary spirit: manifest indifference on the part of the Chinese Government towards the interests of citizens of the Far Eastern Republic. It is impossible to take any other view of the matter as the Chinese Government while affording asylum in its territory to the bands of Semenov has not taken any effective measures to prevent these bands from continuing to be a constant danger to the frontier population. Such attitude on the part of the Chinese Government is contradictory to its assurances of friendship and sympathy with the Far Eastern Republic. The Government of the Far Eastern Republic is, therefore, constrained to protest against this attitude on the part of the Chinese Government, and considers it necessary to inquire:—

1.—Whether the Chinese Government intends to take any definite steps to suppress the bands of Ungern in Mongolia whose activity is detrimental equally to the interests of China and the Far Eastern Republic.

2.—Whether the Chinese Government intends to take definite steps to prevent the further use of the Chinese Eastern Railway as a channel for transport of troops, munitions, and supplies to the bands of Ungern and Semenov.

3.—Whether the Chinese Government intends to destroy the bases of Semenov and Ungern at Manchuria, Tsitsihar, and Hailar.

4.—Whether the Chinese Government intends to prohibit recruiting of soldiers for the bands of Semenov and Ungern. The Government of the Far Eastern Republic is informed that not only have no steps been taken to suppress such recruiting but on the contrary, agents of Semenov and Ungern have availed themselves of the assistance of the Chinese Eastern Railway and have sent their recruits to Grodekovo.

5.—Whether the Chinese Government intends to put an end to the activities of agents of Semenov, of the type of Chirshchitsky, whose activities at different points of China such as Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, etc., and in the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway are detrimental equally to the interests of China and the Far Eastern Republic, as there exists documentary evidence of

close connection of those agents with the bands of Ungern.

6.—Whether the Chinese Government intends to suppress those enemies of the Far Eastern Republic who, residing in China and being also enemies of the Chinese people, direct their activities against the Far Eastern Republic.

Remaining firm in its desire to establish friendly relations with the Chinese people and the Chinese Government and anxious to establish those relations on foundations of equality and reciprocity, the Government of the Far Eastern Republic expects from the Government of China not only a frank and definite answer to the questions put before it, but also that the Chinese Government will take decisive steps to put an end to hostile plots and activities directed against the Far Eastern Republic from the territory of China. The Government of the Far Eastern Republic fully respecting the sovereign rights of China and Mongolia, nevertheless considers it its duty to declare that it will be obliged to take prompt action against any bands that may encroach upon the interests of the Republic or its citizens, and it is the duty of the Government of the Far Eastern Republic to inform the Chinese Government that if bands of Ungern and Semenov have now come in direct contact with the People's Revolutionary Army hereafter continue to concentrate in Mongolia the latter will be compelled for strategic and tactical reasons to pursue and exterminate those bands. The Government of the Far Eastern Republic desires to state that as soon as this has been accomplished the troops of the Far Eastern Republic will be withdrawn.

IGNATIUS YOURIN.

Minister of Foreign Affairs of the

Far Eastern Republic.

Chita, July 12th, 1921.

OPIUM CONDITIONS IN CHINA BRITISH NOTE TO CHINA.

PEKING, July 15th.

Sir Beilby Alston, British Minister, has sent a long dispatch to the Waichiao-pu giving minute description to the existing Opium condition in the various provinces, including the south-western provinces. In the dispatch, the Minister says that under instructions from his Government, he has to inform the Chinese Government that according to the reports of the British Consuls and other officials, opium is widely cultivated in Shensi, Kansu, Sinkiang, Kailan, Hunan, Yunnan, Kueichow, Kiang, Heilungking and the Szechwan-Tibetan frontiers under the control of the Garrison Commissioner at Patang and that in some districts the local authorities have issued official notices encouraging the farmers to cultivate poppy in their fields in the same way as wheat and rice.

In view of the existence of the Anglo-Chinese Opium-prohibition agreement, His Majesty's Government is rather dissatisfied with the way in which the Chinese Government authorities have performed their treaty obligations. Further, in the dispatch, Sir Beilby says that in certain places, in order to get Opium taxes and on account of the high prices of the drug in other provinces, Chinese military officers not only encourage the cultivation of poppy, but they have gone so far as to use their influence to cover up opium smugglers for Lower Yangtze Provinces where opium-prohibition has been and is still effectively carried out by the provincial authorities in accordance with the Treaty stipulations.

Finally, the British Minister informs the Chinese Government about the organization of a special Committee by the League of Nations Council concerning the investigation and control of Opium so that it is the duty of the Chinese Government to effectively suppress the dangerous drug within its territory.

On account of this strong representation from Sir Beilby Alston, the Government has now appointed a high and reliable official as special delegates for proceeding to all the provinces, including those which have not been mentioned in the dispatch, for making minute investigations into the existing Opium condition, and Dr. Koo has been instructed to inform the British Government about the matter.

In addition, Dr. Koo has been ordered to notify the Opium Committee of the League's Council that since the signing of the Opium agreement with the British Government, China has spared no pains to suppress the cultivation, smoking and selling of the dangerous drug in all the provinces; but on account of the unstable political situation, opium might have been unlawfully cultivated in those provinces which have either declared political independence from Peking or are in a semi-autonomous state so that the situation is out of the control of the Central Government. But the Government is determined to suppress Opium by all means.—*Asiatic News Agency.*

WHEN A MAN'S FORTY.

If he has not previously worn glasses, he should use no time in having his sight properly tested. If he has worn them, he should make quite sure by a scientific test that his glasses do not want altering. This is important. Up to the age of forty the muscles of the eyes will sometimes make up for defect by straining. After forty, the elasticity of those muscles gradually lessens until they become quite taut. The Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Refracting & Manufacturing Opticians, located in 53, Queen's Road, Central, have the equipment to test your sight accurately.—*Adv.*

LOST BUSINESS RECORDS A TAX PAID TO IGNORANCE.



HAVE YOU ALL THE RECORD PROTECTION THAT YOU NEED?

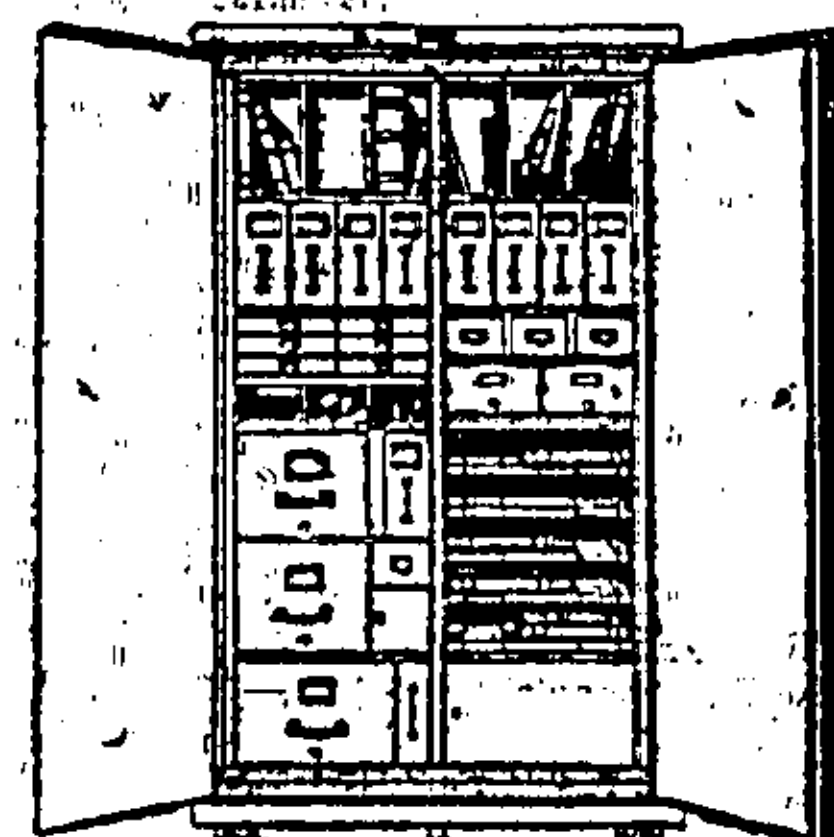
¶ You are responsible for the records in your charge. You owe it to yourself and to your business to make sure that they will be safe when fire comes.

¶ We inspect your building for fire hazards and show how they can be remedied or removed. We show you how your records can be made more accessible and be better filed. This service is rendered without charge.

¶ Talk the matter over with our representative when he calls.

THE SAFE-CABINET "THE WORLD'S SAFEST SAFE"

THE FINEST
STEEL SAFE
BUILT WILL
ONLY STAND
15 MINUTES
FIERCE FIRE



THE SAFE
CABINET,
CLASS "A",
MUST STAND
A
FOUR HOURS
TEST CLASS
"B" TWO
HOURS.

AGENTS FOR HONGKONG: 1078 MO... MA...

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

25, DES VIEUX ROAD, C.

THE WORLD THEATRE

9.15 p.m.

Tuesday, 2nd to Thursday, 4th.

9.15 p.m.

EDWARD WARREN'S PRODUCTIONS

"THUNDER-BOLTS OF FATE"

in 5 parts

featuring

HOUSE PETERS & ANNA LEHR.

2.30 p.m. & 7.15 p.m. THE MOON RIDERS, 9th & 10th Episodes.

5.15 p.m. Woman & The Law in 7 parts.

Popular Prices!

Popular Pictures!

Phone No. 1337.

[1188]

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

Commencing from

Saturday, July 30th to
Saturday, August 6th.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS IN EVERYTHING

25% Discount

CASH ONLY

NO APPROVAL

Don't miss this opportunity.

KAYAMALLY & CO.,
5, D'Aguilar Street.

[1256]

CHINESE MEETING ON
"MUI TSAI" QUESTION.A SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT.
INTERESTING SPEECH BY DR.
YEUNG.

An able speech was delivered by Dr. Yeung Shiu-chuen at the meeting of the Chinese community on the mui tsai question, held at the Taiping Theatre, on Saturday, of which the interpreter was unable, in the difficult circumstances of the meeting, to give our reporter a version which does justice to Dr. Yeung. In fairness to the speaker, therefore, we have pleasure in publishing a report based on a translation of Dr. Yeung's original draft of his speech.

It will be recalled that the questions before the meeting were as follows:—

- 1.—Is it a fact that servant-girls are brought up for prostitution?
- 2.—Are servant-girls slaves?
- 3.—Are servant-girls kept for the sexual purpose of their masters, who, when tired of them, sell them?
- 4.—Has the Chinese Government passed any law to abolish the practice of keeping servant-girls?
- 5.—Can the owners of the servant-girls ill-treat them as they please?

Any other matters relating to the question of servant-girls.

Dr. YEUNG SHIU-CHUEN declared, with regard to the first question, that it could not be denied that some mui tsai were bought with the ultimate intention of being re-sold for prostitution. Those persons who followed the practice of the *chei fa* (the direct selling of mui tsai for prostitution) always called them, in the beginning, "adopted daughters." There were two other methods of indirect sale for immoral purposes. (1) Owners who had bought a mui tsai and found her not very obedient would sell her again and the next owner would sell her again to the brothel keepers. Owners would keep the girls far into adolescence; they would be easily seduced, owing to their ignorance, by the sons of their owners and then, being unmarried, would be sold to the brothel keepers. On these grounds, Dr. Yeung urged, the mui tsai system should be abolished because it was the greatest feeder of the brothels and the degradation of human beings, their kidnapping or sale, would never be checked while the mui tsai system existed.

II.—The second question asked whether a mui tsai was a slave. Dr. YEUNG pointed out that in China "slave" usually meant a "male" slave and had only an historical significance.

III.—As to the use of mui tsai for sexual purposes by their masters. Dr. YEUNG declared that they were frequently taken as concubines.

ARE YOU—

AN INTELLIGENT BRITON—
CONTENT TO BE
A POLITICAL CIPHER?

IV.—It was not very important whether slavery had been prohibited by the Chinese Government; the people should ask the Government to prohibit slavery in their own interest as human beings. Especially did this apply to Hongkong: people should ask for a measure for the protection of mui tsai, just as they asked for the recent Rente Ordinance. "Put your own house in order," said the speaker, "and do not make what the Chinese Government may do an excuse for inaction."

V.—As to a master doing anything he liked with a mui tsai, Dr. YEUNG remarked that in this Colony the law set limits to the powers of an individual over a fowl, a dog or a human being. A previous speaker had pointed to the existence of the Secretariat for Chinese Affairs and the Po Leung Kuk and said that these could interfere for the mui tsai's protection. But who could suppose that these ignorant little ones, having no liberty, could consult these bodies? The mui tsai must have someone to fight their battles. The speaker enumerated the hardships which mui tsai frequently suffered, as follows:—

- (a) They had no liberty but must give complete obedience to their masters.
- (b) Owners could chastise them, whether justly or unjustly.
- (c) Any complaint by the mui tsai meant extra-punishment.
- (d) The mui tsai was under the orders of several members of the household and would be whipped for not carrying out contrary orders.
- (e) The mui tsai would sometimes be kept up the whole night to fan her mistress while she played the game of *ma cheuk*. If she dozed she would be punished.

It was surprising, he declared, how often one encountered cases of harsh treatment of mui tsai even amongst upper and middle class Chinese. The fate of these children, he declared, "though not so shameful in name as that of the prostitute is in reality far worse. If the prostitute receives bad treatment the brothel-keepers come to her aid, but the sufferings of the mui tsai—unless other people living in the same house are compassionate—go unheeded. That there is cruelty to mui tsai in Hongkong cannot be doubted. We read now and then in the newspapers, of cases brought before the magistrates, but that is only a small proportion of the cases which occur."

VI.—Dr. YEUNG declared that to call the system of transfer of mui tsai "prostitution" instead of "selling" was merely a trick. In the interior of China they were "sold" but here it was called "prostituting" because the law of Hongkong would not allow the buying and selling of human beings. The term "adopted daughter," similarly, was only a trick.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

BURGLARY AT STATION
HOTEL.JEWELS TAKEN FROM A DRESSING
TABLE.

Mrs. Tarby, who is staying at the Station Hotel, Kowloon, returned from her bath yesterday morning to find that her jewels had been stolen from her dressing table while she was away. Not long afterwards the thief was captured and Mrs. Tarby had the satisfaction of hearing that the jewels, worth over \$800, had been recovered.

It seems that a Chinese attracted attention by walking through the streets in a good Macintosh coat, and in a few minutes found himself at the police station where he had to explain possession of jewellery found in the pockets. As his replies were not convincing, he was locked up in a cell, where he feigned madness. Finding that the deception was of no avail, he confessed that he had stolen the property from room No. 12, Station Hotel. He said that he had gained access to the room by forcing open a verandah window. The room was empty when he entered and the jewellery was lying invitingly on the dressing table so he adopted it. The waterproof he took from a clothes peg.

The thief got three months' imprisonment at the Magistracy later in the morning.

A SMUGGLING JUNK.

FITTED SPECIALLY FOR THE
PURPOSE.

Over 630 tacks of raw opium, a musket and 700 rounds of ammunition in whisky cases ingeniously built into the sides of the vessel, were found on a trading junk anchored in Yau-mai Bay. When charged at the Police Court, with his five *fukis*, the master assumed all responsibility, stating that the contraband was brought on board his vessel by a motor boat, with instructions that it was to be stowed away. He was given to understand that the boxes were the luggage of a man who was travelling up river in his junk. It was not a custom to examine luggage, consequently he was ignorant of the nature of the contents of the boxes. After the seizure, of course, no one was willing to claim the boxes.

The Magistrate discharged the five *fukis* and sentenced the master to 12 months' hard labour without the option of a fine.

MARKET CRUELTY.

Summoned before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday morning, for cruelty to fowls, a Chinese declared that the birds were so arranged in his baskets that none of them was caused any suffering.

Inspector Pain said the defendant had two small baskets, in one of which were eight chickens tied together by their legs in bunches of five and three respectively. In the other baskets, four chickens were tied in the same way. In addition, the second basket contained one live and three roasted ducks. When the birds were released they were so badly cramped that they could not move.

A fine of \$15 was imposed.

HONGKONG HAMPDENS.

Under this heading the N.C. Daily News writes:—

From our London correspondent we have received a report of a question asked by Lieut.-Col. J. Ward, M.P., in the House of Commons as to the Government's reason for refusing to make any alteration in the numbers or mode of selection of the unofficial members of the Hongkong Legislative Council. The Government's reply stated, *inter alia*, that in the Governor's report on the subject he said "There was no general demand for any constitutional change." Yet against that statement we have the largely attended meetings of January, 1919, and in May, 1921, the two requests for constitutional reform in the past five years—both refused—the formation of a Constitutional Reform Association and the preparation of a petition to H.M. Government at the present time. Furthermore, in Dr. Eitel's book "Europe in China," we find it stated that as early as the year 1845 continuous demands were made by the British community for adequate representation on the Legislative Council. The request amounts to one for unofficial control over local affairs such as has been granted to Bermuda (six unofficial members to three official), British Honduras (seven to five), Ceylon (23 to 15), Cyprus (12 to six), Jamaica (14 to ten), and finally Malta, which has been granted an elected Legislative Assembly for dealing with purely local affairs. Why not Hongkong too?

Such a system should not continue in the twentieth century and the people should call upon the Government to stop it in the name of humanity. Why was China behind other nations? A principal reason was that her people had lost their human rights; the mui tsai system was an instrument for producing a low-grade nation. When these ignorant children became mothers they could not bring up their offspring to be a credit to the country.

Finally, Dr. Yeung criticised the argument that girls were bought on humanely from starvation. He would go so far as to say 99 per cent. bought mui tsai to get obedient servants at a low price. The "humanitarian" plea was merely an excuse. Let charity be given in the form of relief, or founding homes, or better still, the establishment of factories where the parents could work; let it not take the form of buying children from their parents.

Although this matter had been raised in the British Parliament, the Chinese, themselves, should press for the complete abolition of the mui tsai system for the credit of their country and the benefit of generations yet unborn.

WHITE SLAVERY UNDER THE
BRITISH FLAG.

OBSERVATIONS IN HONGKONG.

The following "communicated" article appears in the *Methodist Times* of June 2nd:—

Referring to your recent notes on the subject of child labour and the sale of girls in Hongkong, it is gratifying to learn that at last someone has had the courage to ventilate this subject in the House of Commons. I do not, however, understand the replies given to the questions asked. The facts are either not known to the home Government or the Government has been grossly misled on these questions. In no other way can I explain the misrepresentation of facts, which are the common knowledge of any one European or native who has resided in Hongkong for any length of time.

While in the Colony as recently as 1919 I was struck with the number of children of tender years who toiled day after day, and all day, carrying heavy loads of building materials up the Peak Road from the Praya to various places on the Peak itself, a distance of nearly two miles. The loads which I saw averaged sixteen bricks per child, or a half picul (68 lbs.) of lime, sand, etc. These children are freed out by native contractors and work all day, making as many as three journeys per diem for a sum of 30 cents or thereabouts. Their physique shows the strain in the shape of curved spine, distorted shoulders, and varicose veins. I was surprised that a well known Labour member, who was in the colony for some considerable period, did not support in the House the questions, and denounce the mendacity of those who replied, as I know from personal observation that he witnessed these processions past his hotel on many occasions.

It is difficult to speak soberly and with moderation of the replies on the other question. I had numerous opportunities of discussing this matter with officials in the Colonial Service, and was assured, firsthand, that thousands of girls were passed through the colony annually en route to other places; Singapore, Rangoon, Penang, Calcutta, etc., every one of whom had been officially interviewed by an officer of the Service, and by him licensed as a prostitute. It is a common custom for small girls of 7 or 8 years to be purchased as maids by wealthy Chinese. They are kept until 17 or 18 years of age and if not married by purchase, as is usual, they are in numerous cases sold to brothel-keepers for immoral purposes. These unfortunate, too, are examined and questioned for license by the colonial officers; but, of course, the replies have been put into their mouths beforehand.

The extent of this traffic is evidenced by the existence of licensed premises at West Point (confined to the Chinese); at Wanchai (for the European garrison); and Hollywood-road (for officers and the higher classes). I do not say that the latter two districts are specifically allocated, but I state, without qualification, that they are recognised.

There is, further, a very large importation of Japanese women by purchase; whether through the medium of the Japanese Consul (as I was informed) or not, I cannot definitely assert, but the facts are as stated, and the worst offenders are Europeans, of whom not a few are Englishmen.

Iniquities unheard of in England, but punishable by law, are practised by both Europeans and natives, and no action is taken officially; and should anyone venture to speak up he is gagged or discredited. The only person I heard boldly condemn these usages was the Archdeacon in May, 1919, in the Cathedral; and he, I am informed, was told that references of the kind were distasteful to the Government.

As regards our own missionaries, they must know the facts so patent to everyone else, but they have to live as exiles among their fellow exiles; and feeling the shame they do not shout it from the housetops for others to point the finger of scorn at the English.

I do beg of you to keep this matter before the public that this blight on the name of British freedom may be removed.

WATCHER.

Truth of June 1st had the following Note:—

I am sorry to see that the writer of the article on Hongkong in the Empire number of the *Times* attempted to excuse the continued toleration in that Colony of the Chinese custom of mui tsai, which covers what is really a system of child-slavery. The statement that the many questions on the subject in the House of Commons have been met with replies "in the direct negative" is not according to Hansard. The Colonial Office has been unable to deny the essential facts, though it has had recourse to such verbal quibbles as speaking of sales of girls for money payments as "transfers." Quite recently the Under Secretary admitted that the custom has not declared illegal in "China generally," but added that it nevertheless remains widespread there, Hongkong, however, is not "China generally," but a British Colony. The local police courts and the local newspapers have provided more than enough evidence of the iniquities of the system to justify the demand for its suppression.

SPORT.

GOLF.

At Deep Water Bay, yesterday, the results were as follows:—

Men's Singles, played in the morning—Won by Mr. R. K. Valentine.

Mixed Foursomes, played in the afternoon—Won by Mr. Dimadale and Miss Smith.

Driving Competitions—Men, Mr. A. Mackenzie; Ladies, Miss Edkins.

Approaching and Putting Competitions—Men, Mr. A. H. Ferguson; Ladies, Mrs. Bevington.

Putting Competitions—Men, Mr. A. B. Stewart; Ladies, Mrs. Bevington. Mrs. Holyoak gave away the prizes.

YANGTZE PILOTAGE.

The Yangtze pilots are to be congratulated, says the *N.C. Daily News*, upon having at last obtained a Pilotage Board, which will be able to enforce a certain standard of knowledge, issue licences and subject apprentices to examination when a vacancy occurs among the pilots. So ends an enterprise upon which the pilots have been set for ten long years. Some months ago we gave an account of the attempt to get a set of regulations for the licensing of pilots on the Lower Yangtze enforced by the Diplomatic Body and how it broke down. Subsequently Mr. Ranachou suggested that what the pilots had failed to get done by compulsion, they might contrive by voluntary arrangement among themselves. The matter was referred to the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce and thence back to the pilots. The Pilotage Board is the result. It consists of representatives of the S.G.O.C., of the British Senior Naval Officer Commanding on the Yangtze, of the Woosung-Hankow Pilot Association, of the Marine Underwriters' Association, and of the Consular Body. There is also a Board of Appointments consisting of men in every-day touch with river conditions, and the licensing rules are those drawn up by Capt. Ferd. Tyler when he was Coast Inspector, with some modifications. A good deal of thanks is due to the Danish Consul and Admiral Borrett for the happy conclusion of affairs and to Mr. H. P. Wilkinson for drafting the Articles of Association. The new Pilotage Board has no authority over Chinese and Japanese pilots. But the remedy here lies with the underwriters. With the first accident in which a Chinese or Japanese is pilot, if not before, we imagine that insurance rates will go up in respect of ships not handled by a man licensed by the Board.

SHANGHAI DOCTOR'S LOSS.

BABY FOUND DEAD: JAPANESE
AMAH ARRESTED.

In amplification of a brief telegram which was published a few weeks ago, we give the following details from a Home paper:—

A terrible tragedy has overtaken Dr. and Mrs. N. Hay Bolton, of Shanghai, who recently came home to England on leave. On June 21st, a Japanese amah, named Otoki Sakabe, who is 40 years of age, took out the nine months old baby of Dr. and Mrs. Bolton, and failed to return. On a search being made, the child's body was found face downwards in a brook in Heythrop Park (Dr. Bolton being on a visit to Eton, Chipping Norton). There was a wound in the child's neck, but, according to the medical evidence, it was not sufficient to cause death. The amah was found hiding in the woods. She was taken into custody by the police, and an inquest opened. It is stated that this amah has had charge of the child practically since its birth.

On June 23rd, the Japanese amah was charged before the Chipping Norton Magistrate with the murder of the child. A Japanese professor attended as interpreter, and translated the charge to the prisoner, who appeared very excited, and made voluminous remarks. The police gave evidence of arrest, and on the advice of the Magistrate the prisoner reserved her defence, and was remanded.

MURDER VERDICT AGAINST AMAH.

The adjourned inquest on the baby girl of Dr. and Mrs. Hay Bolton, who was found drowned in a stream in Heythrop Park, was concluded at Chipping Norton on June 27th.

William John Allen, a farmer, said that he found the Japanese amah, Otoki Sakabe, hiding in a field of barley. She was lying down, her clothes wet and muddy, and she was without shoes or hat. This spot was 200 yards from where the child's body was found. Mrs. Bolton, the child's grandmother, said she was present in Shanghai when the nurse was engaged. She was quite satisfactory, although rather excitable. The child was very fond of her.

Supt. Page said that when he saw the amah, he said, "The child has been found. It is dead." She put her hands to her head, and did not appear to understand what he was saying. Witnesses stated that the nurse seemed passionately attached to the child, and that the child was equally fond of the nurse. In the centre of the brook was found a woman's right shoe, which one witness identified as belonging to the nurse. Dr. Bolton, the father of the deceased, who said at the last inquiry that a pair of scissors produced could not have caused wounds on the child's neck, now gave evidence that the cause of death was drowning.

The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against the Japanese amah, who is in custody under the charge.

JAPANESE BASEBALL.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL TEAM.

The first Japanese professional baseball team will be organised in the near future under the auspices of the Shimbura Gymnastic Association.

The members will be selected from among applicants who have graduated from the Middle Schools, and who are between 18 and 21 years. The team must thus selected will be trained for a period of four months at Shimbura, and for a further four months in America.

First-team members, upon the completion of their course, will be paid 100 yen per month and some allowances. The first professional team will be placed under the superintendence of Mr. Kono, formerly Champion Pitcher of Waseda University, who is now the director of the Shimbura Gymnastic Association.

LANE, CRAWFORD'S
GREAT CLEARANCE

SALE

FOR

ONE WEEK ONLY

JULY 30th to AUGUST 6th.

EVERYTHING AT THIS SALE
IS OF LANE, CRAWFORD'S
WELL-KNOWN QUALITY,
A QUALITY THAT ENSURES
SATISFACTION.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS

IN

ALL DEPARTMENTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF

SAFES

RELIABLE ENGLISH MAKERS

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

COLUMBIA
VOCAL RECORDS.

- | | | |
|------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 2885 | SAY IT WITH FLOWERS— | TENOR |
| | PEGGY | |
| 2879 | DOWN THE TRAIL TO HOME | |
| | (THE LOVE NEST) | |
| 2835 | I GAVE HER THAT | BARITONE |
| | DON'T TAKE ADVANTAGE | |
| 2869 | ONCE UPON A TIME | |
| | (A MILLION MILES FROM NOWHERE) | |
| 2836 | YOU AIN'T HEARD NOTHING YET | |
| | (COME AND PLAY WITH ME) | |

ANDERSON'S

(THE COLUMBIA SHOP).

184

Powell

TELEPHONE 346.

OUR
CASH
SALE

NOW PROCEEDING FOR

ONE WEEK ONLY.

SPECIAL OFFER

LADIES' WHITE CANVAS
OXFORDS \$8.50 per pair.
BARGAINS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT.

87

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.]

BY AIR TO INDIA.

FIRST EXPERIMENT IN AIRSHIP SERVICES.

LONDON, August 1st.

The Daily Mail says that the Empire Conference will, to-day, deal with the report of the sub-committee on air communications. It is expected that an experimental scheme will be adopted, beginning with developments of the airship route to India, of which Cairo will be the first stage. If the experiments are a success, developments in the direction of Australia and South Africa will follow.

SILESIAN PROBLEM.

ALLIED EXPERTS EXAMINE FRONTIER QUESTION.

PARIS, July 29th (delayed).

The Committee of Allied experts held, yesterday, its first meeting to study the questions relating to the Upper Silesian frontier. The negotiations between the French and the British Governments are proceeding in a cordial spirit. —Havas.

EARLIER CABLES.

ENTENTE IN JEOPARDY.

LONDON, July 31st.

The strain to which the Entente has been subjected by the Silesian question is sufficiently indicated by the terms of the British Note to France of July 29th and Mr. Lloyd George's speech of the 30th. The latter has had the happiest effect in Paris, where the papers to-day reciprocate its spirit of frankness and conciliation. There is hope that the understanding now reached will be the prelude to still more complete agreement.

The gravest picture of the recent Anglo-French differences is drawn by the Sunday Times and the Observer. The former declares that the whole future of the Entente was jeopardised last week, and accuses the French Foreign Office of mischief-making. The Observer says that it is not merely a question of differences, but of wide divergence, sometimes a direct conflict, on fundamental policy, adding that the immediate issue is whether the Supreme Council is to continue or the Entente to be dissolved, in accordance with France's neo-Napoleonic policy aiming at the subjugation of Germany by French and Polish military power.

THE NORTHCLIFFE INTERVIEW.

THEORY CONCERNING THE CONTRADICTION.

New York, July 31st.

The New York World, explaining the Northcliffe controversy, declares that the New York Times reporter sought an interview with Lord Northcliffe on the Irish situation.

Mr. Wickham Steed (Editor of the London Times) telephoned the request to Lord Northcliffe, who replied: "You know my mind, Steed; give the gentleman my views and look over his article."

After a formal interview, the reporter asked amplification of Mr. Steed's views, and Mr. Steed, supposing these would not be published, emphasised His Majesty's earnestness to secure peace in Ireland; then, in order to give the interviewer a background to enable him to understand the situation, quoted an imaginary conversation as an illustration of what the King might have had in mind. It appears that the reporter made the error of believing the words to be an actual quotation.

MR. WICKHAM STEED'S VERSION.

New York, August 1st.

Mr. Wickham Steed, questioned in regard to the alleged interview with the New York Times, said that direct statements were attributed to him which were not made. He pointed out that it was possible that the Irish settlement was directly attributable to the King's speech at Belfast. The King was equally solicitous of all his subjects, and nothing would rejoice His Majesty more than to see peace in Ireland. That alone was the sense of his quite informal talk with the representative of the New York Times.

COMMONWEALTH STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROJECT FOR LINE TO INDIA AND SUEZ.

Melbourne, August 1st.

It is reported that the Commonwealth Steamers will inaugurate a fast four-weekly service to India and Suez about the end of the year.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SAN FRANCISCO'S "CHINESE WALL."

BRIDGING THE BAY.

San Francisco's "Chinese Wall" as some have called the waters of San Francisco bay which separates this peninsula city from the continental mainland at Alameda county, is to be crossed, according to plans announced here, recently. All the plans call for a bridge across the bay, with one scheme proposing a tube to Yerba Buena Island, half way across, and a bridge the rest of the distance.

Bridging the bay would, it is claimed, bring closer together the city of San Francisco with the cities of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda and other points on the continental side of the metropolitan area. Daily, hundreds of thousands of people, who live across the bay cross on the ferries and generally, on Sundays and holidays, the ferry systems cannot keep up with the crush of automobiles seeking passage across.

Engineers are discussing the type of bridge to be built. The proposal is to utilize Yerba Buena island as a tube from the San Francisco side, a railroad around the island and suspension bridge to the end of one long ferry pier already built. Another scheme, is to cross the bay with a bridge over the shallow waters leading to the lower sections of the harbour.

Gustav Lindenthal, widely known eastern engineer, has drawn a set of plans for a proposed bridge, and A. J. Rich, San Francisco financier, has declared that the money for the bridge proposed by Lindenthal can be raised without difficulty.

Chambers of Commerce on both sides of the bay, together with the San Francisco Motor Car Dealers' Association, are supporting the proposals.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.

OPERATING REVENUE FOR MARCH.

Railway.	Total Revenue.	Increase or Decrease compared with March, 1920.
Peking-Hankow	\$3,267,226	\$157,833
Peking-Mukden	2,854,493	485,301
Tientsin-Pukow	1,587,336	57,348
Peking-Suiyuan	481,676	82,388
Shanghai-Nanking	500,675	93,124
Shanghai-Hangchow		
Nanking	254,489	39,690
Chengteh-Taiyuan	293,896	116,415
Canton-Kowloon	110,557	25,888
Kirin-Changchun	292,160	71,430
Takow-Chinghua	97,130	10,624
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	27,952	24,612
Changchow-Amoy	4,258	3,027
Kaifeng-Honan	166,285	51,627
Wuchang-Changsha	133,861	1,221
Supingchih-Tsien-chiatun	79,223	26,443
	\$9,083,219	\$721,380

† Shows Increase.

Shows Decrease.

—Official Gazette.

THE YAP CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Harold Spender, in the course of an article in the Daily Telegraph, writes:—"The mandate which handed Yap over to Japan was the real awakening to American opinion. That wretched little island has played a bigger part in American politics than any of us realise over here. The Americans saw the shadow of Japan coming across the Pacific. We are so remote from that great ocean that we scarcely realise the intensity of the new Pacific rivalry. But we must, at our peril, try to understand the new American point of view. She suddenly awoke to find her rival placed in possession of the great cable centre of the Pacific, and the shock of that vision brought America sensibly nearer to fears of further war. It finally decided her that she could no longer stand outside the door of the court which was arriving at such portentous verdicts. After that, there could be no doubt in America that she must once more enter into the world's councils. For the Yap mandate revealed to America the certain results of a policy which would accept any sacrifice for victory, but refuse the meaneast sacrifice for peace."

DEMPSEY'S VICTORY PREDICTED.

In view of the result of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight, it will be of interest to know what a French lady clairvoyante wrote to the Mirror, over a month before the contest. She wrote:

"Our dear Carpentier will lose his forthcoming fight with Dempsey. The fight will not be a very long one. I see him receive heavy blows in the chest and side, and another in the face, on the nose, or near the ear. He will then fall and the fight will be lost."

DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

NO PRELIMINARY MEETING.

New York, July 31st.

A telegram from Washington says that correspondents agree that President Harding is determined to adhere to the original plan of the disarmament conference, between all the Powers simultaneously, and will steadfastly reject all proposals for a preliminary conference with certain Powers on the Far Eastern or other questions, only indirectly bearing on the reduction of armaments. In order to meet the reported desire of the British Dominion Premiers for an early Conference, President Harding is said to be willing to issue formal invitations to meet in October, instead of November.

There is a growing feeling here that the Conference, to be successful, must be open to the public.

THE TSING HUA COLLEGE STUDENT STRIKE.

STATEMENT BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 15th.

Since the beginning of the Teachers' Strike in Peking the Tsing Hua students had been holding themselves aloof from the movement and attending classes as usual. With the approach of the final examination however they all of a sudden declared themselves in sympathy with the Peking teachers and students and went on strike in a body. In view of this unexpected step on their part and in order to enforce school discipline the Board of Directors of Tsing Hua College was constrained to warn the students before the examination period that those who refused to take it would be considered as having left the school. Taking cognizance of the plea that the strikers were not animated by any ulterior motives, the Board decided to adopt a more conciliatory attitude and to leave a way open to the students to restate themselves by taking an examination in the fall, but with the condition that they study for an extra year in the college. This the Board considered necessary as a means of maintaining school discipline and good order so that the students might learn a lesson not to go on strike at will and thoughtlessly, to the detriment of their school work. Unfortunately, this course of action has been misunderstood and misconstrued by many among the public and in order to explain the situation the Board of Directors now make the following statement:

1.—To retain the students one extra year in the college does not mean requiring them to repeat the same work. The advanced courses will be added to the curriculum for the Seniors. This fits in very well with the long-cherished attempt of the school to raise its standard. The students will not suffer any loss in their school work. On the other hand, they will profit by this extra year of preparation in China.

2.—Those Seniors who refused to take the examination this year will still have a chance to go abroad next year, and the time limit of their stay in America will not in any way be curtailed. The extra year in China will enable them to be better prepared to pursue higher studies in the States.

3.—Some have suggested that the Seniors who did not take the examination should be given a chance to take it now, so that they can go abroad with the other Seniors. It should be pointed out that as the great majority of the teachers have already left for their vacation, the practical difficulty of holding an examination now are almost insurmountable.

4.—The Board had received letters from the Peking Teachers' Council and the Students' Union. It has given due regard and careful consideration to their appeal on behalf of the Tsing Hua Boys, but it regrets very much that the prime consideration of the welfare of the school and the students themselves dictates that it should remain unchanged in its attitude and decision in regard to this matter.

THE SALVATION ARMY AT PEKING.

The War Cry, the organ of the Salvation Army, is publishing "Extracts from the General's Journals." Under date May 10th appears the following:—

Wire from Eva giving me some hope of help for Chinese famine from the States. Charming photograph in to-day from Peking of the first Sergeant-Major appointed to a Chinese Corps. Pearce (Commissioner) writes with it:—

Brother Sung's case is all the more interesting in that he comes of the Chinese Royal Family—the Manchus—and is a very fine specimen of the better-class Chinese. With the exception of his old mother, all his family are now converted and two of his daughters are in the Training Garrison.

The same issue of the War Cry contains an interview with Commissioner McLellan, on a tour in the Far East from which we make the following extract:—

From Japan and Korea the Commissioner journeyed to China. Japan and Korea and its wonders—these had given the Commissioner cause to praise God. But China was an altogether unexpected revelation of Salvation possibilities and progress. In Peking there was held the annual Congress during his visit. On the platform the boys and girls from the Juniors sang and drilled and recited, just as they do in our Western Halls. In the streets of Peking the women of China, mounting the wooden stands placed against a wall, will testify with vigour and conviction, for the Chinese Soldiers are great Open Air warriors.

And the wonder of the singing was itself unexpected. The Chinese love the frank joyousness of The Salvation Army. They sing congregationally reading the song-words from a printed sheet. This is necessary; otherwise, when the words are sung, they may mean something quite different from the original, the emphasis and very inflection of the voice changing a word in half a dozen ways!

At the Commissioner's great Meeting the Chinese musicians were at their best, twelve drums being in full united action in front of the platform during the musical part of the programme.

The Chinese Soldiers are hard working, steady, frugal, and eager to do their duty. The children are coming steadily to The Salvation Army, but there is an appalling amount of poverty and—poverty—in the Celestial Empire.

But the Army Flag waves hopefully and triumphantly. In all three countries visited the Commissioner found the greatest enthusiasm among our own people, and many others, in the prospect of the General's forthcoming visit to the Far East.

ELASTICITY, THE GLORY OF OUR CONSTITUTION.

NO SHORT CUT TO PARADISE.

MR. HUGHES ON THE EMPIRE.

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister of Australia, made an important speech on June 14th to the members of the Australian and New Zealand Luncheon Club in London, whose guest he was. Replying to the toast of his health, Mr. Hughes said it was a great thing after coming from Australia to Great Britain, to find oneself among men who were to all intents and purposes the replicas of the citizens overseas. That was a great privilege which those in the British Empire enjoyed alone, that they could circumnavigate the world and in the fairest places find themselves among their own kind and kin. But when they came to the country which was the cradle of their race and looked upon the men from the loins of whose ancestors they sprang, and found that they were all animated by the same ideals and spoke the same language, they realised that: That the Empire citizenship they all enjoyed was not an empty thing. They had been called together—they who represented the Dominions—to sit around the Council table with the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the representatives of India to discuss matters of vital importance to the Empire. The Dominions themselves as well as the personnel of the Council who were to discuss them, marked a new epoch in Imperial relationship. It was true we had a War Cabinet during the war, and that that Cabinet sat and helped to shape the Treaty of Peace signed at Versailles, but they met to-day under very different circumstances and to deal with very different matters. They had been summoned to consider, among other things, the question of the defence of the Empire and of its foreign policy. Many other matters hardly less important, were to engage their attention. When one looked back across the years and perceived what a grain of mustard seed planted in their far countries now looked like, what great fruit it now bore, he would be a thing of stone if he were not moved by the feelings of pride at the great achievements of the Dominions and the great strides which the Empire had made during these last few years. (Cheers.)

They met under circumstances that in some respects were not favourable. The minds of men in Great Britain, and indeed throughout the Dominions, were now turned to the consideration of great domestic problems, some of which had arisen directly out of the war, and all of which had been intensified by the war. Men had no time now, or thought they had no time, to speak of Empire and all that Empire meant. They ought not to be surprised that the minds of men disturbed by war sought a new and better and saner perspective. Peace had come; the great war was over; the Treaty of Versailles had been signed and ratified; but he would be a pessimist indeed who would be satisfied with the prospect that confronted the whole civilised world to-day. The world had not beaten its swords into ploughshares, and one could hardly help joining the ranks of those who doubted whether the war had made this a better world than it was before. Men were as prone to appeal to force for the settlement of their quarrels as ever.

It was true that here, and in the Dominions and other great portions of the world, men were sick of war, and they turned eagerly to those questions which, indeed, compelled their attention. They were concerned with the problems which concerned so closely the lives of men. The question of employment, the great question which was destined to swallow up all other questions, and which would compel settlement one way or the other, or bring about the destruction of civilisation, confronted England and every one of the Dominions to-day. The questions of employment, of wages, of conditions of labour, what could be bought with the wages that labour received, the houses in which the workers lived, the standard of their comfort, and opportunities for advancement, and "the place in the sun" for the great mass of the people, these were the questions which pressed upon the whole world. We needed to wonder at it. Whether we wondered at it or not, these were the questions which would compel the attention of the whole world. But this terrestrial paradise into which people sought to enter was not to be achieved by word or, indeed, by action unless on the right lines, because the history of all ages taught us there was no salvation except by work. (Cheers.)

That which had been falsely called the primal curse was, indeed, at once the greatest blessing and the hope of the whole world. Bolshevism had shown the world by this time that there was no short cut to paradise except through a bloody morass, and those who believed that there was had left themselves in a plight hardly more desirable than that which the great mass of the people of Russia found themselves in to-day. But they could understand, and admit at once that it was natural and proper that the great mass of the people should concern themselves with those domestic problems which meant so much to them, although there was a danger of men's minds becoming obsessed with those problems and thinking that they had no relation to other things that mattered to them so much.

MEANING OF EMPIRE.

"Let me say a word or two, to the people of this country and to my fellow citizens throughout the Dominions," proceeded Mr. Hughes, "as to what I conceive the Empire to mean to the average citizen. Apart from the glamour of its splendour and glory, this Empire brings solid material advantages to all sorts and conditions of men—those who labour and sell their labour, and those who invest their capital in industry. What is it upon which the prosperity of the Empire is based? It is based upon the very existence of this country as a great nation dependent. It is, in the last resort, a manufacturing country. It must have a sufficient supply of raw materials. Then it must be assured of, and must have, markets for its goods. Clearly it must have command of the seas if it is to have an assured market for its goods in the countries

over-seas. That stands out so that the man in the street must realise that a country which depends upon selling abroad say twelve to fifteen shillings out of every pound's worth of goods manufactured in the country must have command of the seas and have a great mercantile marine. Indeed, the greatest industry in this country is its carrying industry. It must have an adequate supply of raw materials, and these it can find, if pushed, and if all other avenues were closed, within this great and wonderful Empire of ours. (Cheers.) And then it must have markets. I shall not say for one moment that it can find the markets just now for all its exportable goods in the Empire, but those who overlook the importance of the Empire to Great Britain as a means of disposing of these goods, upon which at least seven-tenths of the people of this country depend for their livelihood, have overlooked one of the great factors in the industrial problem, for there can be no employment and no argument about wages unless there is something to manufacture, and men cannot manufacture merely for the sake of manufacturing. They manufacture goods that can be sold. (Hear, hear.) I have no time at my disposal to give the figures for India, but speaking for the self-governing Dominions let me show how many of the people of this country get employment through manufacturing goods that are sold to, and bought by, the citizens of the four great overseas Dominions—Canada, Australia, South Africa, and New Zealand. In 1920 over £150,000,000 worth of British goods found markets in the four overseas Dominions. Do the working men of England realise what would happen if the Dominions bought their goods elsewhere?

I think every one of these Dominions gives preference to the manufactures of Great Britain. (Cheers.) But apart from that preference there is a sentiment more powerful than tariffs that include the citizens of these Dominions to British goods rather than goods manufactured by foreign nations. So this Empire means something to the man in the street. When he argues about hours and wages, employment, and good conditions, let him ask himself upon what all these things depend in this country. If this country shall slip from that pedestal of manufacturing greatness that it occupied before the war, millions upon millions of men in Britain shall find no work at all. There is fierce competition throughout the world, and the facts of that fierce competition must be faced. It is well that it should be remembered that they have within their own Empire a world capable of almost indefinite expansion for the population of these great islands. To-day in Britain there are from forty-three to forty-five millions of people. In fifty years time the population of the Overseas Dominions will exceed, in all probability, the population of Britain. The population of this country and of the Dominions must take a broad view of the situation, and they must remember that there is not a domestic problem which has not its imperial facet; there is not a problem so parochial that it is in some way or another, it is attached to the imperial welfare."

Clearly, although we were sick of war, foreign policy affected the domestic problems to which he had referred, and the workers in Great Britain would be the first to agree that foreign policy did admit those matters with which they were more directly impressed. The Dominions had been summoned to consider the foreign policy, not of Great Britain alone, but of the Empire, and as it was out of the womb of foreign policy that there were born and as the world had failed to beat its sword into a ploughshare, despite that palatial and much-boomed edifice at Geneva, and was now engaged in building up navies and still bigger navies—in all probability if they could have wireless telephonic communication they would hear at this moment the roar of war in the Near East, no further certainly than Adelaide was from Brisbane, speaking in terms of Australia—and as there was internecine strife, and industrial trouble everywhere, it was evident that defence was the foundation still of this Empire.

THE VERY LIFE OF THE PEOPLE, THEIR HOPES AND OPPORTUNITIES OF EMPLOYMENT, RESTED UPON THOSE VERY PROBLEMS THAT WERE TO BE DISCUSSED AT THAT CONFERENCE. CABINET OR WHAT NAME TO GIVE IT HARDLY KNOWN.

The people of England, obsessed by the domestic problems which, in all conscience, were serious enough, would do well to consider those important imperial problems, the problems that concerned those democratic nations which made up the British Empire, and which they were to consider at that conference. To consider for a moment what peace meant to the country. If a plebiscite were to be taken of the people of England there would be an overwhelming majority in favour of a policy that would keep this country out of war. What better assurance could they have that this country, this Empire, would follow a peaceful policy, than that there should be called into the Council of Empire those democratic nations whose very watchword was peace, whose very glory was peace, whose very existence depended upon peace, who had such glorious heritages to develop as to compel their undivided attention upon that great work. If democracy were something more than a name, and if there were anything in democracy which stood for peace and ensured peace, then the people of Great Britain had an adequate assurance of peace in the very fact that the Dominions had been called into the Council of Empire—to take their part in foreign policy. The Dominions were not there to discuss the things that were alien to the working people of England and things that did not matter to them. They were questions upon which the national existence, certainly the national prosperity of Britain absolutely depended. He could well acclaim upon the position of England in regard to raw materials. It would be easy to show that England had advantage of access to raw materials produced in the Empire that no other nation had. It would be easy to show the advantages that arose from the close co-operation that existed between the Overseas Dominions and Great Britain.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE GAMBLING FEVER AT SHANGHAI.

AN EXAMPLE FROM THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

In spite of warnings of the dire consequences which will ultimately befall them; the members of the numerous exchanges which have recently come into being continue their career of wild speculation, says the N.C. Daily News. No commodity is free from their operations, and the fever has reached such a pitch that in some cases prices are quoted at which no genuine business can be transacted. China cotton is mentioned as a case in point. The Shanghai variety being quoted at 45 Tls. 22 and at one time as high as 50 Tls. 25. Now when the Chinese staple reaches this figure, spinners promptly turn their attention to imported cotton, and to-day they are finding American much more profitable to use. Obviously then the figure of 45 Tls. 22 is fictitious, and what will be the end of it all? A fair quantity of China cotton is held in godowns, and probably some of it changes ownership at present figures, although we should imagine that that is by no means necessary. The point, however, is that it has been brought here and is not going into consumption as it should. Those in the cotton trade also point to the fact that it is probably deteriorating all the time; a circumstance which obviously is not entering into the calculations of the gamblers. Some day this cotton must be brought into the market, and then the fat will be in the fire. Its actual trade value will almost certainly be found to be considerably less than the quotations on the exchanges, and the ultimate holder is going to have a very bad time. And not only the final purchaser but all those who have been making forward purchases, for when the true value of the commodity is ascertained, the bottom will fall out of the market. It is not the ruin which will inevitably overcome so many of the speculators which worries us; it is the effect which the collapse will have on legitimate business, for, if widespread, it will affect numbers who have been engaged in legitimate commercial operations. The Government department in Peking which has granted registration to these exchanges might be well advised to scrutinize their character afresh with a view to a reconsideration of their existence.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF GERMANS IN CHINA.

RESTRICTIONS REMOVED.

PEKING, July 29th.

With reference to the re-employment of Germans and Austrians in the Salt Gabelle, the Chinese Maritime Customs and other Government institutions, the Foreign Office has wired to all the provinces and government boards in the Capital to the effect that owing to the resumption of commercial and diplomatic relations between China and Austria, all restrictions concerning the employment of Germans and Austrians are hereby removed. The high provincial and metropolitan authorities are at liberty to re-employ those Germans and Austrians who were dismissed on account of China's declaration of war against the defunct Central Powers of Europe in 1917 in accordance with the existing requirements under new contracts. —Asiatic News Agency.

IMPORTANCE OF SEA POWER.

They realised in Australia how much they owed to Great Britain. They realised that during the Great War victory came to them because of the Navy. He did not believe there could be a man so utterly blind to the facts of life as to fail to understand the foundation not only of the Empire's greatness and its very existence, but that of Great Britain. This Empire rested on sea power; it was built up by sea power, and the day that power passed away the Empire was reduced to a baseless fabrication. The people of England would remember that when the ocean rang the people of the Empire did not wait to be asked, but rushed to the front to stand by the Empire as quickly as those of Surrey or Kent, and it was surely worth something to remember that those young nations put a million white soldiers into the field. Victory came to us because of the British Navy. Yes, but what would have happened to Great Britain but for those million soldiers? Those young nations, as the years passed, would become not only Great Britain's allies, but her friends, and it was they who came to discuss with Great Britain's representatives the questions which concerned them all.

What would be the outcome of the Conference he was not able to say, but for his part he believed that it was becoming a settled conviction in the minds of the great mass of the people of England and of the Empire that our mutual interest lay in still closer and closer connection and co-operation, without impairing by any thousandth part of a degree those rights of self-government, the foundation upon which the Empire rested. (Cheers.)

"There is some talk about setting down in writing the Constitution and the charter that bind us together," concluded Mr. Hughes. "The salvation of this Empire has been that nowhere in any book, written by any professor or anyone else, is there to be found one line that says, 'So far and no farther.' The glory of this Constitution is its elasticity. Directly any act tries to limit it and say to that, or that democracy, 'You cannot do this,' or that day will be the beginning of the end of the Empire. (Cheers.) Let us, then, go on. This Constitution has emanated from the genius of the British people. It has been fashioned by time and circumstance, and hand of man, at any rate learned man, had nothing to do with it. So it is a triumph for that common sense and perhaps that disregard for lofty lights and constitution-mongering in which other nations have been so singularly unsuccessful." (Cheers.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

August 1st.
Afrika, Danish m.s., 13,500 tons, Capt. Ingemann, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—Mannet and Backhouse, Ltd.
Fuchow, British str., 1,222 tons, Capt. W. Tonkin, from Sandakan, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hailan, British str., 1,180 tons, Capt. E. Jones, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Keemun, British str., 5,553 tons, Capt. W. P. Bevan, from Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kueichow, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. R. Ritchie, from Tientsin, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kumgang, British str., 3,077 tons, Capt. T. Grant, from Moji, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Loongang, British str., 1,063 tons, Capt. H. Simpson, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Proteus, British str., 6,128 tons, Capt. C. G. Caroon, from Cebu, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Rupara, British str., 791 tons, Capt. S. Copland, from Saigon, with rice.—Namazee.
Sinkiang, British str., 1,816 tons, Capt. C. W. Puckett, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Sultan van Avel, Dutch str., 1,113 tons, Capt. W. Zeylmaier, from Miri, with bulk oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
Taikuwa Maru, Japanese str., 1,294 tons, Capt. K. Asayama, from Keelung and Suatow, with coal.—Y.K.K.

CLEARANCES

August 1st.
Afrika, for Shanghai.
Agwinars, for Balik Papan.
Choyang, for Canton.
Derwent, for Saigon.
Fuchow, for Swatow.
Keemun, for Shanghai.
Komogata Maru, for Port Pariseval.
Pearl Maru, for Daiten.
Sinkiang, for Shanghai.
Takung, for Hongkong.
Wuyang Maru, for Chingwantao.
Yei Maru, for Wakamatsu.

PASSENGERS

ARRIVALS.
 Per m.s. *Afrika*, on August 1st.—Mrs. Meyer, Miss Meyer, Mr. and Mrs. Laurel, Messrs. Kullhoff, Enhorning, Kalling, Bergschjold, Dr. Stien, Mr. Nielsen, Mr. Dyckjorg, Mr. Seill and Mr. Mailskov.

AUSTRALIA'S EASTERN TRADE.

Strenuous efforts are being made in Australia to retain trade with China, Japan and Manila, which is threatened by foreign competition. China is anxious for the world's trade, and Japan is so interested in this direction that firms in Japan are sending their own representatives to the Commonwealth to take over the management of branches. The Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd., is taking time by the forelock, and, in addition to placing additional tonnage in the run, has arranged for extra ports of call in the East. In future, steamers of the line will make Yokohama and Nagoya ports of call in Japan, the vessels calling at Kobe both of the northward and southward voyages. The company has also been contemplating for some time making Shanghai a port of call on the voyage from Hongkong to Kobe. It is hoped that within a few days the Shanghai will be included in the itinerary. The steamers at present engaged in the service are the *St. Albans*, *Eastern* and *Kanowna*. The *St. Albans* has been acquired, and is now at Sydney being thoroughly renovated and fitted for the Eastern trade. When commissioned this steamer will be placed in the service, and will be known as the *Arifura*.

RESUSCITATING THE GERMAN MERCHANT MARINE.

"Many shipping" authorities, says the *Times*, are of the opinion that while the British steamship companies are faced with competition of a severe kind, there should be any willingness to allow the Germans to bid after June 30th, for the steamers delivered by them to this country under the terms of the Peace Treaty of which they especially desire to regain possession. They have already been allowed to regain control of ten ships. There is now reason to believe the German Government have indicated to the Reparations Commission the names of a further batch of steamers which they desire. No reply has yet been given to this statement. As far as we are able to gauge the views of the industry, there is so ill-feeling whatever respecting Lord Inchcape's own part in the business. On the contrary, there is a deep belief that he himself has done his utmost to secure the absorption of all the vessels in the British Mercantile Marine, and that he would not knowingly have countenanced the sale of many vessels to companies registered in this country for the immediate use of foreign lines. The whole British shipping industry is indebted to Lord Inchcape for his labours in its behalf during recent years.

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE

Regular sailings to Boston and/or New York by fast freight steamers

For **BOSTON**
 and/or
NEW YORK

S.S. "CELTIC PRINCE" ... 20th Aug. (via Suez)
 S.S. "TUSCAN PRINCE" ... 15th Sept. (via Suez)

For freight and full particulars apply to—
FURNESS (FAR EAST) LIMITED
 Telephone 8155. Telegrams "Farnapria."

STEAMERS' MOVEMENTS

The Blue Funnel s.s. *Machaon* arrived at London on July 29th, and the *Anchises* left Port Said for London on July 21st.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Yokohama Maru* (European line) left Shanghai for Hongkong on July 31st, and is expected here on August 3rd.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Hakodate Maru* (Caucasian line) left Kobe for this port via Osaka and Moji on July 30th, and is expected here on August 6th.
 The N.Y.K. s.s. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay line) left Kobe for this port via Moji on July 31st, and is expected here on August 7th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Ascenius (Blue Funnel), due August 8th.
Atrius (Blue Funnel line), due August 3rd.
Alpenor (Blue Funnel), due August 21st.
Equador (P.M.), due August 3rd.
Empress of Russia, due August 11th.
Eumacrus (Blue Funnel), due August 29th.
Eurygachus (Blue Funnel), due September 3rd.
Glaucus (Blue Funnel), due August 14th.
Inaba Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 18th.
Kamo Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 31st.
Kitano Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 2nd.
Monteagle, due August 11th.
Nagoya Maru (N.Y.K.), due August 2nd.
Vingchow (Blue Funnel), due August 6th.
Protestant (Blue Funnel line), due August 14th.
Pyrrhus (Blue Funnel), due September 5th.
Tsuyo Maru (T.E.K.), due August 4th.
Tsuyuan, from Australia, due August 20th.
Tango Maru (N.Y.K.), from Australia, due August 18th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due August 3rd.

WEATHER REPORT.

August 1st at 11.35.—Pressure has decreased moderately from S.W. Japan to Vladivostok, and slightly over Tongking, the Philippines and Guam.
 The northern depression has deepened and moved eastward, being central to the north of Nagasaki at 6 a.m. this morning.
 Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 68.98 inches against an average of 52.04 inches.
 The forecast for the 24 hours ending a noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	FORECAST.
Hongkong to Gap Rock	S.W. winds moderate; fine to showery.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamocka	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 2nd to August 8th 1921.

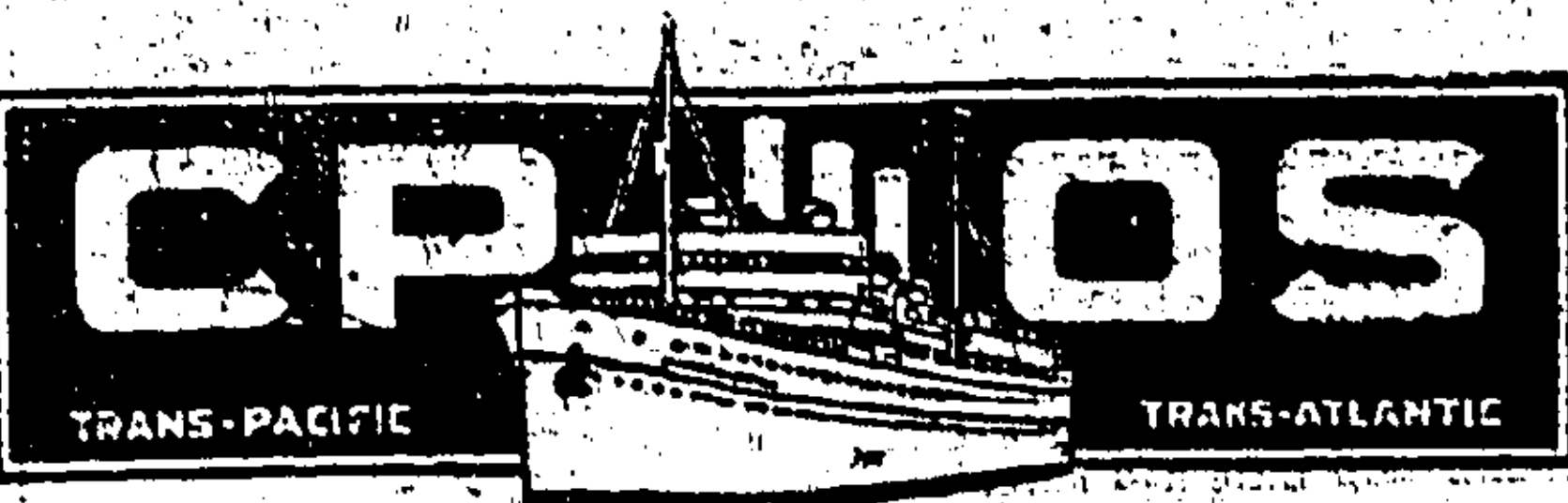
Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water		Low Water	
		H.K. Standard Time	Height	H.K. Standard Time	Height
Tues.	2	7 27	7 5	10 58	0 9
Wed.	3	8 15	7 8	1 15	0 6
Thurs.	4	9 03	7 9	2 35	0 3
Fri.	5	10 31	8 8	4 14	0 3
Satur.	6	11 13	8 0	4 33	0 5
Sun.	7	11 56	7 1	5 11	0 8
Mon.	8	1 16	6 8	6 10	1 3
		0 47	6 1	6 50	1 9

BOARD OF CONSERVANCY WORKS OF KWANGTUNG.

WATERLEVELS IN ENGLISH FEET AT 10 A.M.

Place of Observation.	1921.		W.L. W.L. July 31st
	Highest recorded	Lowest recorded	
Wuchow W. River	+79.50	-2.42	26.70
Kongmoon W. River	+14.70	-0.80	5.00
Likongchow N. River	+57.00	—	3.20
Samsui N. River	+27.25	-5.00	4.80
Shoklung E. River	+15.15	-0.98	1.60

G. W. OLIVER, Engineer-in-Chief.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England
 via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	Atlantic Steamer	From Canada	Due Liverpool
E. Russia	Aug. 18	Sept. 5	E. Britain	Sept. 10	Sept. 18
Monteagle	Aug. 23	Sept. 10	Moltke	Sept. 23	Oct. 1
E. Asia	Sept. 13	Oct. 3	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Japan	Sept. 20	Oct. 11	E. France	Oct. 18	Oct. 25
E. Russia	Oct. 13	Oct. 31	Victorian	Nov. 11	Nov. 20
Monteagle	Oct. 28	Nov. 19	E. Britain	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp & Havre.
 Allotment of accommodation on these steamers is held in Hongkong. Through reservations made and tickets issued here. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD.
 Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address GACANPAC.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Freight and Passenger

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KORE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU; and for BALTIMORE via LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SAN JOSE, LA LIBERTAD, CORINTO, BALBOA, CRISTOBAL, KINGSTON & HAVANA, AMERICAN STEAMERS.

"EQUADOR" ... sailing Aug. 10th, 1921.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

Hotel Mansions, Hongkong. Cable Address "SOLANO"

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

For SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, PORTS AND HONOLULU, AMERICAN STEAMERS.

"EMPIRE STATE" ... sailing Aug. 31st.

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger.

SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.
 Monthly Sailings.

ROUND THE WORLD SERVICE

Freight Only, Monthly Sailing.

San Francisco to Yokohama, Kobe, Dairen, Tientsin, Shanghai, Manila, Saigon, Singapore, Calcutta, Colombo, Bombay, Alexandria, Bristle, Marseilles, Barcelona, the Cape, Baltimore, Norfolk, Cristobal, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Mansions, Hongkong.



CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

INCORPORATED IN U.S.A.

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"


AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Japan, Ports and Honolulu.
 S.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NANKING"
 Aug. 5th Aug. 9th Sept. 18th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE
 S.s. "NANKING" s.s. "NILE" s.s. "CHINA"
 Aug. 31st Oct. 4th Oct. 15th

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada, also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

Agents' Buildings, Telephone, Passenger Dept. No. 1834. Agents' Buildings, Telephone, Freight Dept. & Agents' No. 2161.



T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO
 VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU
 "THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN"

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
PERSEA MARU	9,000	Aug. 2nd, at 10.30 A.M.
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Aug. 18th
SEIREI MARU	20,000	Aug. 27th
TEIYO MARU	22,000	Sept. 9th
KOREA MARU	22,000	Sept. 20th

* Omitting call at Shanghai.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO
 VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLENDINO, ARICA & IQUIQUE
 THROUGH BY TRANS-ANDIAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
GI-YO MARU	16,500	Aug. 18th
ANYO MARU	16,500	Sept. 25th

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—
Y. TSUTSUMI, MANAGER.
 King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.

Agents at Canton:
Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.

GREEN STAR LINE.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To SINGAPORE
 "West Henshaw" ... 2nd Aug.
 To VANCOUVER & SEATTLE (via MANILA)
 "West Isan" ... 30th Aug.
 To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO (via SHANGHAI).
 JAPAN & HONOLULU
 "West Jena" ... 30th Aug.

* Also cargo accepted for Transhipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
 HONGKONG OFFICE:—1st floor, Fowell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 8008.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER

and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.

For rates and full particulars apply to—

FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY,
 4th Floor, Princes' Buildings Telephone 1062.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for

COPENHAGEN

and other SCANDINAVIAN and CONTINENTAL PORTS about end of August/beginning of September.

Further sailings:—

M/S "Malaya" ... October/November.

M/S "Panama" ... November/December.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD.

Hongkong, August 2nd, 1921

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE

BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

FOR JAVA.

Ports of call:—Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Macassar and Balikpapan.

S.S. "SAMARANG MARU" ... sailing on or about 21st Aug.

FOR JAPAN.

Ports of call:—Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" ... sailing on or about 9th Aug.

For further particulars please apply to—

K. SUZUKI, Manager.

No. 5, Queen's Road, Central.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

JAPAN CHINA & STRAITS

TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

LONDON, GLASGOW, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG

S.S. "KASAMA" ... 13th Aug.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply
to the undersigned.

or to RUS & CO. CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

"HELENUS"	...	via Suez Canal...	...	6th Aug.
"ATREUS"	...	via Suez Canal...	...	29th Aug.
"CITY OF CANTON"	...	via Suez Canal...	...	8th Sept.

For freight and particulars apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG.
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO. CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

From	Steamer	To	Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENG TU"	On 2nd Aug.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"FINKIANG"	On 2nd Aug.	Noon.
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & HONGKONG	"KAIFONG"	On 4th Aug.	9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"BOOCHOW"	On 4th Aug.	Noon.
ILIOLO	"TIENFEI"	On 4th Aug.	4 P.M.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 5th Aug.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUIYANG"	On 6th Aug.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & KIEWCHOW	"ICHANG"	On 8th Aug.	4 P.M.
SWATOW and SINGAPORE	"OBANGCHOW"	On 7th Aug.	10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SZE CHEN"	On 9th Aug.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SUNING"	On 11th Aug.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"CHEWAN"	On 13th Aug.	4 P.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans in Saloon and
State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three
weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all
Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding
the inconvenience of transshipment at Wootung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via
Swatow.For Freight or Passage apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Lights and Fans in staterooms
and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"HAIOHONG"	...	Capt. A. H. Stewart	TUESDAY, Aug. 2nd, at 1 P.M.
"HAILOONG"	...	Capt. W. Cooper	FRIDAY, Aug. 5th, at 2 P.M.
"HAIHONG"	...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, Aug. 9th, at 2 P.M.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,000	8th Aug.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,400	19th Aug.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"MANILA"	7,200	25th Aug.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"KARMA"	9,000	2nd Sept.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"HYBER"	9,000	16th Sept.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"BOUDAN"	6,700	14th Oct.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"SARDINIA"	8,600	28th Oct.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp
"KARMALA"	9,000	11th Nov.	Marcellas, London & Antwerp

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"GREGORY APCAR" 4,700 2nd Aug. 1 P.M. | Calcutta via Suez, Port of Spain & Rio de Janeiro

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	22nd Aug.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"EASTERN"	4,000	19th Sept.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	3rd Aug.	Yokohama direct, Shanghai only.
"DUNERA"	5,400	7th Aug.	
"ARRATOON APCAR"	4,500	10th Aug.	Shanghai & Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

Call Marcellas

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN &

CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, (PASSENGER SERVICE)

"PANAMA MARU" ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE

"SAIGON MARU" ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service

"BUSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 1st Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—

Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly service leaving at

intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in con-

nection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"MANILA MARU" (Omni Dairen) ... Tuesday, 2nd Aug.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco

Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAYEE MARU" ... Sunday, 14th Aug.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation

for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.R.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KALU MARU" ... Sunday, 7th Aug.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, [80]

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINE AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia, Lv. Hongkong for Australia

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

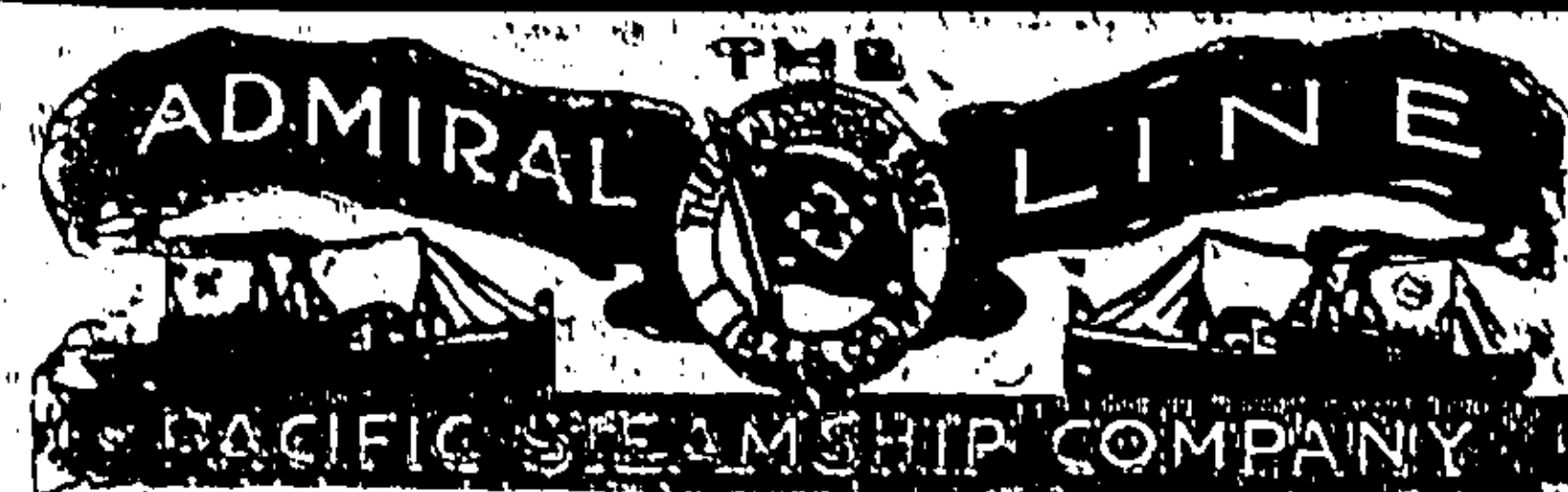
This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply

of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Lights

throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully qualified Doctor is carried.

Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports.

For freight and passage apply to—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents. [86]



Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE
FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

From Hongkong

Arrive Seattle

S.S. "SILVER STATE"	For MANILA	Aug. 2nd	
S.S. "SILVER STATE"	Aug. 12th		1 Sept. 2nd
S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE"	Sept. 2nd		Sept. 22nd
S.S. "WENATCHEE"	Oct. 2nd		Oct. 22nd
S.S. "CITY OF SPOKANE"	Aug. 20th		

PASSENGER & FREIGHT

FOR TRIESTE & HAMBURG

S.S. "CHINA SEAS" ... Aug. 25th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

S.S. "ABERDEEN" ... Sept. 5th

For MANILA

(Calling at Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama & Portland)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Aug. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephone 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]



REGULAR SERVICE

TO

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

PASSENGERS & FREIGHT

FOR SINGAPORE DIRECT.

S.S. "GLYMONT" ... Sailing Sept. 2nd.

S.S. "CADABETTA" ... Sailing Sept. 15th.

FREIGHT ONLY.

FOR SAIGON-SINGAPORE-JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Aug. 3rd.

S.S. "LAKE FARRAR" ... Sailing Aug. 17th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions, Telephone 2477 & 2478. Passenger Office, Queen's Building, 2, Ice House St.

[432]

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "BELLFLOWER" ... to NEW YORK ... Aug. 15th

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

Telephone

AGENTS

7th Floor

2477 & 2478.

Hotel Mansions.

[176]

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMER'S DEPARTURE SAILING DATE

SHANGHAI (Freight only) ... "COMMANDANT MAGES" ... end Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBÉ & { "CORDILLERE" ... 1,000 ... On or about 15th Aug.

YOKOHAMA ... { "PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 16th Aug.

MARSEILLES via { "CORDILLERE" ... 10,000 ... During 2nd part of Sept.

SAIGON, SINGA- {

PORE, COLOMBO, {

DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, {

& PORT SAID ... }

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. BODENFUSHER,

Acting Agent,

Queen's Building,

Telephone 1740.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE

FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA"

Aug. 20th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

The CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents,

115, Connaught Road Central.

